REMARKS

In the Office Action dated January 24, 2005, claims 1-22 were rejected as being obvious over U.S. Patent No. 6,182,279 (Buxton) in view of Brian Livingston, "Windows 95 Secrets," 3rd Ed. (Livingston).

It is respectfully submitted that claim 1 is not rendered obvious by the asserted combination of Buxton and Livingston. The obviousness rejection is defective for at least the reason that the Office Action has ignored an explicit finding made by the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences, namely that a template name, as taught by Buxton, does not identify a location for storing command line utility output. *See* Decision on Appeal, at 5 ("In addition, while a template name may identify the template, the examiner has not shown, nor do we find, where Buxton may disclose that the template is in a system storage 'at a location identified by the identifier,' as required by representative claim 1.").

The present Office Action cited column 12, lines 2-3, of Buxton for the proposition that the descriptive name of the template entered by the user is the identifier of claim 1. This descriptive name of the template does *not* identify a location for storing the command line utility output. This was expressly found by the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences in the Decision on Appeal, and the insistence in the present Office Action that the template name is the identifier of claim 1 is clearly improper. Based on at least this basis alone, the obviousness rejection is clearly defective, as the obviousness rejection is based on a premise that was clearly reversed by the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences, namely that the template name does *not* identify a location for storing command line output.

Moreover, claim 1 now recites a method that comprises:

- invoking, by an application, a call of a command line utility, the application providing an identifier in the call of the command line utility;
- receiving output from the command line utility;
- storing the command line utility output in a system storage at a location identified by the identifier; and
- retrieving, by the application, the command line utility output from the system storage at the location identified by the identifier.

There is no teaching or suggestion whatsoever of the above combination of elements in Buxton and Livingston. Buxton, in Figure 2, shows elements of a component customization and distribution system that provides a template builder utility (204 in Figure 4A) which enables a base component 202 to be selectively modified and the modifications to the base component stored as a template. The templates are stored in a template storage file 212 with the assistance of template storage dynamic link library (DLL) 205. As shown in Figure 4B, each template 420 contains initialization data 425 representing the modifications to data of the base component, and one or more user-defined instructions 445 useful in utilizing the modifications or customizations to the base component.

In Buxton, component system 200 shown in Figure 2 is a standalone application or is used with Lotus Notes or any software application to implement Object Linking and Embedding (OLE) controls. Component system 200 includes software to Chart, Comment, Draw/Diagram, File View, and Project Schedule, in addition to a template builder utility and a component loader utility. Buxton in column 8, lines 45-52 describes a user interface that enables a user to interact with component system 200 and may be implemented with a simple command line interpreter or may have a more sophisticated graphic user interface with pull down menus to select various options available, such as selection of a specific component, component loader 206, template builder 204, and so forth.

Within Buxton's component system 200, a separate template builder application 204 with its own graphical user interface (GUI) is present as described in column 13. The template builder application allows a user through the GUI to select a base component, customize the component, and store the customizations as a template. The GUI enables users to perform a variety of different actions (*i.e.*, New Template, Open Template, Save, Create Distribution Pack, and Exit Template Builder). After the user has specified the customizations within the component using the GUI and an editor and saved the customizations as a template using the template builder utility, the template is stored in a template storage file with the assistance of a template storage dynamic link library.

Note that in Buxton, the "simple command line interpreter" described in column 8, at lines 46-47, is used to invoke the template builder utility. There is no indication in Buxton of an application to invoke this simple command line interpreter.

Livingston describes the DOS version of the registry editor to enable editing of a registry in a Windows 95 operating system. However, in Livingston, there is no indication of an application invoking a call to this registry editor, in combination with the other elements of claim 1.

Therefore, it is respectfully submitted that the hypothetical combination of Buxton and Livingston does not teach or suggest all elements of the claimed invention.

Moreover, there existed absolutely no motivation or suggestion to combine the teachings of Buxton and Livingston. Buxton relates to building templates by a template builder, and storing those templates. On the other hand, Livingston relates to editing a registry of the Windows 95 operating system from the DOS command prompt. Editing a registry from the DOS command prompt (as taught by Livingston) and creating templates using a template builder (as taught by Buxton) are quite different things. There existed no suggestion anywhere that the technique of editing a registry can be applied for building templates as taught by Buxton. Thus, no motivation of suggestion existed to combine the teachings of Buxton and Livingston to achieve the claimed invention.

In view of the foregoing, it is respectfully submitted that a *prima facie* case of obviousness cannot be established with respect to claim 1.

Independent claims 15 and 21 are allowable for similar reasons.

Dependent claims, including newly added dependent claims 23-25, are allowable for at least the same reasons as corresponding independent claims.

The Commissioner is authorized to charge any additional fees and/or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 20-1504 (MCT.0132US).

Respectfully submitted,

Date: 4-22-05

Dan C. Hu
Registration No. 40,025
TROP, PRUNER & HU, P.C.
8554 Katy Freeway, Suite 100
Houston, TX 77024
Telephone: (713) 468-8880
Facsimile: (713) 468-8883